It is pure.

It is gentle.

It is pleasant.

It is efficacious.

produces.

It is not expensive.

It is good for children.

It is excellent for ladies.

It is convenient for business men.

It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.

It is used by millions of families the world over.

It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world

MANY SHIPS IN THE RIVER

GRAIN FLEET IN PORT NOW NUM-BERS THIRTY VESSELS.

Twelve Arrivals Within the Past Six Days-Decline in Freights Since Last Year.

Portland harbor is again filling up with grain ships, the first of the fleet which reached Astoria last week showing up in this city Sunday and Monday. Each of the O. R. & N. Co.'s big towboats brought two of the graincastiers, the Thompson leading with the French bark La Roche-faucauld and the German bark Seestern. She arrived up Sunday afternoon, and the Harvest Queen followed shortly afterwards with the Bardowie and Formosa. Yesterday the Ocklahama brought up the rear with the Pax and the Anarus. The fleet in the lower harbor was increased yesterday by the arrival of the British ship Irby from Newcastle, and the Ger-man bark Bertha from Santos. These ships with the William Mitchell and Gleniui, which arrived in Saturday, leave two more double tows to come up with the Har-vest Queen and the R. R. Thompson, The Queen left down yesterday with the Riveredale and the Thompson will follow this morning with the American bark Harry Morse, which has just finished loading Morse, which has just minimum to 1,000,000 feet of lumber at the Eastern Lumber Company's mill.
Since last Wednesday 12 graincarriers

have arrived, and in addition to 11 load-ed ships in the river there were seven al-ready in Portland discharging ballast and loading wheat. Of this total of 15 ships in the river to load, not to exceed four will finish this month, and January will start off with at least 15 ships in the river. As there are still two or three due, this number will undoubtedly be increased within the next week. There will be at least one steamer due shortly after January 1, and as every steamer carries the equivalent of two sailing vessel cargoes, January shipments will be very heavy. The Sap Francisco Bulletin, in mentioning the wheat exporting business on the Const. says:

"Grain clearings from this port this month are averaging a cargo for each business day. There were 15 cargoes cleared from the 1st to the 18th, inclusive, and three loaded vessels in the stream waiting for clearance papers, About a dozen more are loading, most of which ought to finish and clear by the end of the month. Portland is going to give San Francisco a close run this month, notwith-standing the handicap of vessels ready for loading. Puget Sound ports are doing fairly well in wheat loading, consider-ing the limited number of vessels to take

DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED.

Foreign Steamer Lines Refuse Fair Play to American Shippers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- According to the Journal of Commerce the lumber deal-ers have joined issue with the millere of the Northwest in objecting to the "Lon-don clause" which the London steamship lines insist shall be inserted in all bills of lading Elliott Lang, secretary of the National Lumber Dealers' Association, has forwarded to Senator Frye a statement showing the interest of the lumber people in the matter. Mr. Lang, in part,

"The lines engaged in the London trade have inserted in their bills of lading a clause known as the London clause, and it is against this clause that most par-ticular objections are raised. The prin-cipal ground for complaint against this clause is that it is not enforced against gradually growing worse, and Mate Ceulany cargo except that originating in American ports. I am in receipt of auany cargo except that originating in American ports. I am in receipt of authentic information from London importers to this effect, and am cited, as a particular instance, to mahogany moving

es this charge against the cargo, and we are informed that in some instances where the English consignee refuses to pay the charge because it is not provided for in the bill of lading, the New York to London line recharges this expense against its Mexican connection."

FREIGHTS ARE LOWER.

Riversdale Receives \$10,000 Less Than She Received Last Year.

Ocean freights at 35 shillings are considerably higher than they have been at times in the past, but they are so much lower than they were about a year ago that the wheatgrower has some cause for congratulation, and the shipowner is probgree. A good illustration of the big difference which a year can make in shipown-ers' profits is shown in the case of the British ship Riversdale, which was cleared yesterday by Kerr, Gifford & Co., for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders with 125,244 bushels of wheat, valued at \$81,746. The same vessel was cleared September 25, 1900, by Girvin & Eyre with 135,200 bushels of wheat, valued at \$82,000. The freight money paid the vessel on her trip last year was \$41,437, while on her present trip she is paid \$30,660. As there is a good profit in operating sailing vessels at pres-ent rates, it is apparent that shipowners laid by snug sums last year to tide over the periods of depression which come round periodically.

ROUND TRIP A YEAR.

Dutch Bark Pax Left Portland Last

Christmas. The Dutch bark Pax and the British ship Anarus arrived up last evening in tow of the steamer Ocklahama. The Pax came within two days of getting back to Portland on the anniversary of her departure from this city. She sailed from Portland last Christmas with a cargo of flour shipped by the Portland Flouring Milis Company, and at the time of her departure had the distinction of going out under the highest rate that was paid out of this port for 10 years. She enjoyed this distinction but a short time, as she was followed by the British ship Cromarty-shire, which secured 52s 66, which will stand for a while as the high limit for grain freights out of Portland. Since leaving Portland a year ago the Pax has changed owners, having passed into the hands of Roberts & Co., owners of the Andreta, Andorina, the late Andrada, Andelana and other vessels well known in this port. They bought her intending to place her under the British flag, but it is reported that she has been sold again, this time to Norwegian owners.

THE RUTH NOT YET FLOATED.

Barges Are Not Large Enough to Raise Her-Work Proceeds Slowly. CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. Z.-Considerable difficulty is encountered in raising the sunken steamer Ruth. The work began Saturday morning, continued all day Sun-day and today, and tonight the problem is still unsolved. The chief trouble is that the barges are not large enough to raise the hull to the water level, and in consequence buikheading and pumping out bas to be resorted to. The size of the hole in the bottom has not yet been de-termined, but three bulkheads, one each

O. R. & N. shipyards at Portland. Notice to Mariners.

be constructed. The work is under dir

aft, forward and amidships, will have to

Carson, chief carpenter in the

ing changes in the aids to navigation in this district, which affect the List of Bearons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1901: France."

Willapa Bay, main channel across the bar and up the Willapa River, page 64. Inner A GREAT ANNUAL BANQUET buoy, a black and white perpendicularly striped first-class nun, heretofore reportd adrift, was replaced on its station in-

side the bar on December 17, 1901. North end of Sand Island buoy, No. 4, a red, first-class nun, heretofore reported adrift, was found to be in position on December 17, 1961. By order of the Lighthouse Board, W. P. Day, Commander, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector,

Lively Lumber Trade.

The Eastern Lumber Company yesterday cleared the American bark Harry Morse for San Francisco with 944,951 feet of lum-ber. She will leave down the river this morning. The British steamship Foreric, which cleared Saturday evening, left down the river Sunday. She carried 2,300,600 feet of lumber. The schooner W. J. Patterson is loading a cargo of something over 1.000,... 000 feet at the berth just vacated by the Foreric. These shipments, together with numerous smaller consignments going for-ward on small coasters, give that end of town a decidedly lively appearance along the water front.

New Japanese Steamers.

GATHERING OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Principal Speaker Was Associate Justice Brewer-Minister Wu Also Responded to a Toast.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The twenty-first annual banquet of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held today in Horticultural Hall, covers being laid for nearly 400 members and guests. Guests were present from New York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and other cities. As-sistant United States Attorney-General Jomes M. Beck, president of the society, opened the speech-making with a brief address, in which he mentioned the name of George Dewey. This was the signal for an outbreak of applause, such as was not repeated during the remainder of the TACOMA, Dec. 22.—Japanese advices clate Justice David Brewer, of the Suprate that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Mail Steamship Company, has de- responded to the toast, 'The United States cided to build in Japanese shippards 16 a World Power." Justice Brewer's ad-steamers between now and 1907. These dress was frequently punctuated with apsteamers will be used to augment its plause. Among other things he said: great fleet now running to America, Australia, London and up and down the Asi-

SUMMARY FOR SIX LEADING OREGON INDUSTRIES.

The lumber industry leads all others in Oregon in the value of its products, according to C. H. McIsaac, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest. In his report furnished the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, to be placed in M. D. Wiedom's annual report to the Governor, Mr. McIsnac inserted the appended table. Agriculture and stocksaising are left out, because Mr. McIsaac was only treating on the manufacturing industries. He compares the years 1890 and 1900, and shows a marked advance in 10 years:

INDUSTRIES,	Year	No. of estab-	Capital	Average num- ber employed.	Wages	Value of prod-
Fish canning and preserving	1900 1830 1900 1830 1900	24	\$2,558,642	636	\$# 219,744 300,824	\$ 1,788,809
Flouring and grist mill products	1900	153	3,372,997	443	264,901	6,364,923
Lumber and timber products	1880 1900	436	2,247,289 8,167,433	281 4084	151,371 2,023,914	4,184,473
Ship and boatbuilding, wooden	1890	0.350	8,103,000 126,845	4214	1,680,618	6,530,757
do	1890 1900	14	305,220	199	127,625	320,715
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1900	9	760,448	171	87,821	1,638,480
Woolen goods	1890 1900 1890	12	1,225,820	697 358	73,300 224,695 142,538	937,824 614,902

build them thus early that the company may be prepared to meet the growing competition offered by new steamers of other lines running to the Orient.

Captain Is Very Sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The French bark Connetable de Richemont arrived today with her captain nearly at the point of death. The vessel comes here from Cardiff with 2000 tons of coal. October 1 she sprang a leak and for nearly a month the crew had to pump one hour in every four in order to keep her clear. Then the leak was located and the rivets made fast. In the meantime Captain Thoreux had to take to his bed, thoroughly worn out. Since then he has been was taken to the French Hospital,

Not Seriously Damaged,

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The work of pumping out the ship C. F. Sargent, which was scuttled yesterday to extin-guish the fire in her cargo of coal, is nearly completed. It is not thought that the vessel's hull has been seriously damaged,

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Dec. 23.—Arrived at 12 noon—Schooner Alcalde, from Ban Prantisco; German bark Bertha, from Santos. Arrived at 1 P. M.—British ship Irby, from Newcastle. Salled at 11 A. M.—Steamer Alliance, for San Francisco and way ports; steamer Fulton, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind west; weather clear. Scattle-Arrived-December 21, German ship Alsterkamp, from Hamburg; 22d. British

steamer Copack, from Singapore; steamer Dol-phin, from Skagway; December 23, steamer Edith, from San Francisco; steamer John S. Kimball, from San Francisco. San Francisco, Dec. 23.—Arrived—Steamer Coronado, from Gray's Harbor; steamer City of Pueblo, from Victoria; steamer Asuncion from Tacoma; steamer Hyades, from Scattle. Sailed-Steamer Bessle K, for Coquille River; steamer Empire, for Coos Bay; steamer Rival,

for Willapa Harlyor. Fernando do Noronha.—Passed December 22— Cycle, for San Francisco, via Coronel, for Lon-Gibraltar.—Arrived December 22—Lahn, from New York, for Genoa and Naples. Salled De-cember 23—Trave, from Genoa and Naples, for

New York. Genoa.—Arrived December 22—Columbia, from New York, via Naplea. Mureran.—Salled December 22—Palatinia, for Portland, Or. Dec. 23.-Salled-Monogollan, for

Glasgow, Dec. 23.—Sailed-Monogolian, for New York. New York, Dec. 23.—Arrived-Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from Bremen.
New York, Dec. 28.—Arrived—Prinzessen,

from Hamburg.

Tacoma, Dec. 23.—Arrived—British ship Marechal Suchet, from Valparaiso; British bark Cambrian Chiefnain, from Valparaiso; British ship Avenger, from San Francisco.

New French Subsidy Act.

New York Journal of Commerce. The maritime bounty law which has just got through the French Chamber of Deputies is the third in the series of measures which were designed to keep the French merchant marine abreast or those of England and Germany. The reason for this third is that the first two proved most disappointing. The leading difference between the new measure and the one that immediately preceded it is that the aid formerly given to sailing vessels is taken away and a considerable increase of subsidy is granted to steamers. In introducing this new bill M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, said that the proportion of French trade carried in French vessels had decreased in eight years from 30 per cent to 20 per cent of the total. In contrast with these figures English vessels are carrying 68 per cent of English trade and German vessels are carrying 57 per cent of German trade. The present measure will give French-built vessels a construction bounty of 65 francs per ton on hulls and 27 francs per ton on engines, 132 francs for navigation and 2 francs for customs duties, making in all 227 france per ton, which the Min-ister of Commerce calculated was just over 50 per cent of the cost of building a ship in a French yard. This estimates Denver was engaged in cannot be learned the cost of French construction at nearly at present. It is likely either that the \$90 per ton; figures published by the Commissioner of Navigation indicate the cost of construction of a steamer of 8000 tons Notice is hereby given of the follow- and about 12 knots in an English yard at

atic coast. The decision was reached to scious that the United States of America has become a more important factor in the world's thought. Some fancy that the Spanish War wrought the great change. This is hardly so. It may have cleared the air and brought us face to face with the consciousness of the change, but silent forces of commerce and religion have been at work for years bringing about that result.

"Again and again it is stated that the United States has now become a world power. So it has, but what is meant by the term, a world power, and how are we to justify our right to that title? Not by a manifestation of military power or naval strength. While wars will be as wars have been, and while there is within the resources of our country an undisplayed military and naval strength that makes her the most dangerous enemy on land and sea, yet the dawn of the tweners to this effect, and am cited, as a particular instance, to mahogany moving from Mexico.

"My correspondent states that his managed continuous consignments moving from Mexico it the port of London direct are landed on the quay free of charge; but where such cargo moves by way of the London line. even under a true bill of London line, even under a true bill of London line, even under a true bill of lading, the New York to London line as-sesses this charge against the cargo, and sesses this charge against the cargo, and the control of the dawn of the twentient cannot be development and application of a new test cannot be development and application of a new principle or invention involving only a glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the events of the last two or three years have compelled an increase in our military and naval force; while the amount of money which is called for by the Secretaries of War and Navy seem to be too large, and while the troduced for the purpose of emphasizing try over to the man on horseback, or will our dearest laurely be compelled an increase in our military and naval force; while the amount of money which is a called for by the Secretaries of War and Navy seem to be too large, and while the troduced for the purpose of emphasizing by means of strong antithesis, and thereby and the principle or invention involving only a glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any field of strife. While the century unveils a greater natural glory than can be won on any

> power because our relations with all na-tions will be carried on upon the highest principles of truth and justice. We stand in the council of nations strong enough to fear no attempt to wrong us; so strong that we cannot afford to wrong any, even the weakest nations; strong enough to be firmly just to the most powerful of nations, and so strong that we must be kindly just with the weakest. We must be frank as well as honest. Henceforth, diplomatic language must be something to reveal, and not something to conceal, thought and purposes. The honesty we must show is not the honesty of Shylock, measured only by that which is enumerated in the bond, but that of the Golden Rule, an honesty which com-

transaction." The Justice, in noting some of the signs and needs of the times, touched on civilservice reform. In regard to this he said:
"Into all the avenues of our official life is entering civil-service reform. Promotion by merit has ceased to be the joke of the nolitician and in control of the nolitician and in the service reform. tion by merit has ceased to be the joke of the politician, and is coming to be the controlling rule of all official life, not merely in the Army and Navy, and we have had of late some very positive assurances in respect to them, but in all the departments of official life, National, state and municipal. Whatever may be the present defects in the machinery employed to secure the desired result, and very likely the defects are many, it is one

Minister Wu Responds to a Tonst.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, responded to the toast, "A Greeting From the Orient." Minister Wu alluded briefly to the open door of the Chinese Empire saying that foreigners are treated the same as the natives; there was no high tariff in China, such as other countries had, because the other countries had arranged the tariff for China. The oldest nation in the East, he said, was grateful to America for all she had done for Chi-na. America, he continued, would not oppress, but would see that justice is done to all. This country will, said Min-ister Wu, not only become a "world power," but "the world power," in commerce and peace

In Quest of Speakers for Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Oscar Strauss, president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and a committee from the board consisting of Lewis Nixon, Mr. Vanderbilt and Charles A. Moore, were in this city today in quest of speakers for the banquet of that or-ganization to be given at the Waldorf As-toria January 29. Justice White, Senator Hanna and Postmaster-General Smith ac-cepted invitations. President Roosevelt was invited, but declined.

Schooner Descried.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 23.-The schooner Denver lies high on the sands near Seamond's Lagoon, cargoless and desert-ed. On her last trip from this port to Ccdres Island, the guano schooner Ger-ald C. picked up at sea a boat belong-ing to the Denver. What business the crew has been drowned or that they made their way inland when the vessel struck.

It is planned to gather all the good p and photographs obtainable of Wendell Phillip and place them in an album at the Bosto Public Library.

be in direct proportion to the generosity of the medical administration. As in the Quartermaster's Department, many articles of issue in the medical de-partment might be of better quality, but the general service during the year has been so admirable, both in Washington and Manlia, that it seems inappropriate to introduce any discordant strain of hyper-

A FARM FOR CHILDREN.

Inique Scheme of a Philanthropist From St. Louis.

A movement is on foot in this city to start an industrial farm for children. The matter has been taken up by C. H. Eng-lish, who was the superintendent of the Children's Industrial Farm Association, of Children's Industrial Farm Association, of St. Louis. There dependent children were placed on a farm and taught the different pranches of horticulture and agriculture. The farm has been running for three years and has been successful in every way. The children were taught a useful occupation and the products they raised realized enough to make it a self-supporting institution.

Mr. English wants to raise enough money here to fit up a farm of from 5 to 30 acres and have the children placed upon it, instead of having them on the streets, growing up in ignorance and vice. He has talked with a number of prominent citizens, and they have all expressed themselves as pleased with the idea, and the massives as pleased with the idea, and the massives as pleased with the idea, and the products and the products in the products of the place of the products of the place of the place of the place of place of the products of the place of plac

money here to fit up a farm of from 2 to 30 acres and have the children placed upon it, instead of having them on the streets, growing up in ignorance and vice. He has talked with a number of prominent citizens, and they have all expressed themselves as pleased with the idea, and think that the city needs such an institution. Mr. English intends to circulate a petition among the citizens in order to raise the necessary funds. The substance of the petition is:

1. The citizens subscribing to form themselves into a corporation for the care and maintenance of dependent children.

2. They can make no mistake in caring for the children.

3. To purchase a farm where all may find something to do in order that the Home may be made self-supporting as far as possible by raising fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc.

4. To be undenominational in religion and to ask the co-operation of all Christian people and implore aid from the state.

5. To be undenominational in religion and to ask the co-operation of all Christian people and implore aid from the state.

6. To work to having them on the state.

5. To work to having them on the state.

6. To work to having them on the state.

6. To work to have the children placed ton, Or the children and to ask the co-operation of all Christian people and implore aid from the state.

tian people and implore aid from the state.
6. To work in harmony with the other charitable institutions of the city and take the overflow of children that they

cannot place.
7. One hundred dollars spent in this uld be better than \$1000 spent in foreign fields.

NEWS OF THE ARMY.

his family.
Colonel J. N. Wheelan, a distinguished cavalry officer, formerly stationed at Walla Walla, retired on December 12, and

Captain Harry G. Learned, well known in Portland when the Fourteenth Infantry was in this department, has settled down to housekeeping at Fort Snelling, Minn.,

at Glen Ridge, N. Y.
At St. Paul's great charity ball Lieutenants Kirtland and Gregg were among the floor managers. They were noted for their terpsichorean talents when at Van-couver in the Fourieenth Infantry. Lieutenant J. H. Bradford, Nineteenth Infantry, who mysteriously disappeared from San Francisco three months ago,

Sunrise Magic.

Bloom into castles, ruby-peaked, Their windows paned with gold; Were shadows, deep and cold. From chimneys, tall and grim, Now wind, in colls of violet And purple, soft and dim, Then roll away in broken wheels With amber spoke and rim. The sun's red wand has made a court Of every barn and byre, And with a single flashing gem Has tipped the village spire,

To balls of carmine fire

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome. It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects. It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants. It contains the carminative principles of plants. It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.

All are delicately blended.

All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects - buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y. Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS:

Why
Syrup of Figs
the best family laxative

CARE OF SOLDIERS HAS AT LENGTH BECOME A SCIENCE.

Extract From the Annual Report of Major-General MacArthur of the Army of the Philippines.

All efforts to systematize the operations of war have, to a great extent, been de-feated by limitations arising from undetermined conditions touching the develop ment of abstract theories, and touching the evolution of material things employed by troops in campaign. For example, organization and tactics have induced end-less discussion, and may still be regarded as in a transitory state; the ballistical qualities of firearms have been advancing progressively for several hundred years, but notwithstanding great improvement has been made there is considerable scope for inventive ingenuity. Equipage of all kinds, guns, gun carriages and even har-ness are all subject to challenge. In these particulars much discussion has taken place and an enormous speculative liter-ature has accumulated, in many instances apparently attaching to unimportant min-utiae. That every issue, however, no matter how trivial it may seem in itself, is of serious import to nations is abundantly demonstrated by the fact that the development and application of a new principle or invention involving only a few differences in tactics or small im-

There is also being built at this yard our dearest laurels be crimsoned by the an oyster boat for Willapa Harbor, 42 blood of the dying soldler.

"We shall deserve to be called a world be an invariable quantity. His strength be an invariable quantity. His strength may be assumed to be uniform and constant, and accordingly everything appertaining to the care of his body through which medium his military energy is con-

served and expressed, may be made a matter of calculation, with results en-tirely certain and positive. Mankind under the most favorable conditions, is hedged in on all sides by sick-ness and physical suffering. Soldiers in campaign, more than others, are exposed to hardships and dangers, the exceptional consequences of which can only be mitigated by solicitous attention to every-thing in regard to ciothing, nourishing and doctoring their bodies. Purely as an economical proposition, it pays to keep sol-diers in good health and strength, regardless of the immediate cost. The conclusion is therefore reached that in war every resource of administration should be invoked to devise new and ingenious methods of spending money, so long as money alone is required to keep the soldier in good health, which means to keep him contented and efficient. It is not intended to advocate wastefulness or wanton extravagance, but simply to generalize to the effect that money spent to the limit of useful effect, in behalf of the

health of the soldiers in the field, is in the long run practical economy. In respect of the particulars above re-ferred to, the service of supply in this Army has been more than satisfactory. The clothing furnished has been abundant, and well adapted to the climate and of the bright assurances of the nature that the thought and purpose of the people the nature of the service. Several around are turned in this direction, and they will of issue, in quality and fit, are not precisely what is desired, but as this branch cisely what is desired, but as this branch could be the service. hygiene, it does not fall within the limits of the present discussion.

The service of subsistence has reached almost the limit of possibility. All neces-sary articles, practically regardless of cost, have been furnished in abundant quantities. Questions have arisen as to the components of the field ration, but as this involves simply questions of discre-tion and judgment, and not of money, it is excluded from consideration in this place. The distribution of rations has at times been impeded, and for brief periods certain commands have had scant supolles, but these conditions arose entirely from exigencies of military operations, and not from inadequate supplies. In alluding to the difficulties attending

the alimentation of troops in campaign, a distinguished commentator recently remarked: 'Feeding large armies during active operations in the field may be looked upon as a problem as yet in the main unsolved, and as one, indeed, that will always remain so." This is but par-tially true, and applies forcibly only when armles are trained to live on the country; when there is a scarcity of money; or when the money is available, but is reluctantly disbursed. The latter policy predicated upon the idea that money is more important than men can never

considered seriously as a useful principle of either ethics or economy. As a matter of fact, the United States, by a wise combination of intelligent ad-ministration and generous use of money, has solved the problem of alimenting ar army in the field, under any and all con-ditions that can possibly arise in war. Within 40 years this system has been su cessfully applied to commands of all kinds, from small detachments foraying against Indians, to large armies conducting ular operations, over great distances, and for long periods of time. All things considered, the medical serv-

during the year has not only been sat.

has been exceptionally

isfactory, but

creditable to the entire service. The ger lles furnished by the Demonstration Against Turkey. partment have made it possible to main-

SUBSISTENCE INWARTIME tain health conditions, probably never before attained in the tropics. Attention place here last night. The police had difficulty in preventing the rioters from chief surgeon appended hereto. There is nothing more certain in military adminis-tration than the general proposition that the efficiency of an army in the field will lng in the affair joined them by shouting.

THE PERKINS.

AT THE HOTELS. THE PORTLAND.

Alexander Fleid, Seattl Walter L Tooze, wf & G F Wentworth, Tacoms

C E Langham, N Y S W Ehrman, San Fr B K Brown, Chicago L Powell, N Y Wm Benz, San Fran H D Thomas, Jr. Seattl Dexter Rice, Roseburg Mark E Monash, Chao F W Graves Geo T Williams & wf, C A Houskins, San Fr Walla Walla F C T Sivalis, N Y Dane Claudous, P & D F Minnaugh, N Y Dane Claudous, P & D F B Straukamp, N Y B H Cooper, Chicago Oscar Hayter, Dallas, Or F A Buchanan, Phila T Baldwin, Spokane F J Blabelen, N Y B H Cooper, Chicago Oscar Hayter, Dallas, Or F D Newberry, Phila Gen Geo M Randall, U S A THE PORTLAND.

Movements of Men Known in the Pacific Northwest. Lieutenant L. D. Cabell, Fourteenth In

fantry, has left Fort Niagara, N. Y., for Dallas, Tex. Colonel J. M. Swigert, who as a Captain in the Second Cavalry with his troop explored the wild region around Mount Jefferson, is now located at Frankfort, Ky.
Major E., K. Webster, who with Captain Catley visited the hostile Sheepeater In-dians in the Salmon River Mountains, is now on sick leave from Atlanta, Ga. Colonel C. H. Potter, who left Portland as Major of the Fourteenth Infantry in 1898, died last week at Philadelphia. General C. G. Sawtelle, at one time prominent in the Department of the Co-lumbia, has just returned from a European trip and settled at Washington with

was given a reception at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

having recently married.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Woodruff, formerly stationed at Vancouver, recently welcomed a boy baby to his retired home

has been found in St. Louis, Mo.. living in a boarding-house under an assumed name, and supporting himself as a teacher and wheelwright. His mind is affected son Barracks.

Hattle Whitney, in Youth's Companion. Along the silent, sleepy street The houses, gray and old. And rose-lights flicker where but now The shafts of ashen smoke that swept Java.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 23 .- A revolution.

And turned the snowballs on the lawn

H T Buxton, For Grov Mrs B Burke, Sesside THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager.

A K Higgs, city G W Price, Ark THE ST. CHARLES. A H Cousins, Scattle
Nels Johnsen, Astoria
N Remillard, Astoria
P D Blodgett, Kodalak
Alaska
Edw Sandeberg, city
G L Hills, Astoria
Pred Fischer, Eagle Ci
Geo Morris,
do
A Fopeloy,
do
Katte Schroder,
do
Hobt L Couch, Fort
Stovens
G Wine, Salem
W R Crabtree, Philomath
W R Crabtree, Philomath
W Hence, Gestler
House
M W Story, Cathlamat
Lewis Snider,
do
P C Hirtzel, Rafnier
A N Cary, Hamilton
W Wilson & Wf, do
E Buram, Salem
W R Crabtree, Philomath
H Feck, Repposer
Chas Robinson, Ostrander

w R Crabtree, Philomath
S T Farr, Cathlamet
High Friser, do
J W Dernhack, N Y
Geo W Taylor & wife,
S J Davis & wf, Cathlamet
G J Meivin & wf, do
A E Etters, Bridal VI,
Chas Kruse, Bridal VI,
Geo E Reed, Harrington

Chas Robinson, Ostrander
Lander
J W Davis, Ostrander
J W Davis, Cathlas
H McCormick, Dallas
H McCormick, Dall Geo E Reed, Harring A Herman, Mt Pléasant ten leu John Sheddrick, Latour reil, Or 19 M Olmstead, Cathlamet Dick Olmstead, do WT Marsh, do T M Blair, Amity L Michael, Stella Geo Graham, Stella Geo Graham, Stella Geo Graham, Stella WT Campleil, Heppener, Or T Mills, Heppener, Or T T Mills, Heppener T J McCarty, do F Feller & w, Buttevi F E Burke, Kalama

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle. European, first-class, Rates, 50c to \$1.56. One block from depot. Restaurants near by.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan. Rates, 33 and up.

Donnelly Hotel. Tacoms European plan. Rates 50c and up.

F J Barnes, P & D Co Mrs G W Dolan, Silved D Royce, de Wm Martin, Dallas Isabel Ferguson, Oakld Frank Wood, Chicago E E White, Tacoma Mrs White do Frank Brown, N Yam J A Benson, Cascade Locks Ws Frye, city Emil Waldman, Committee Inso S F Olsen, do Mrs Olsen, do Mrs Hansen, do C Springer, Chicago Dr L M Sims, Kalama A Olsen, Deep River Mrs Olsen, do Mrs Olsen, do Like Poison Coffee Acts on Some People

> That dizzy feeling, sluggish brain and throbbing headache are all direct results from the use of coffee.

"Coffee works like a poison to me. gan to suffer from dizziness and ex-It acts on my brain and nerves in a plosive noises in my head. peculiarly disagrecable way.

"Finally I tried Postum Food Coffee, and since that time have drunk it to the exclusion of every other beverage. You can imagine I like it.

"Last Summer I was in a place where nothing but Java coffee was served on the breakfast table, and I recommenced

the use of it. "In two or three weeks I again be-

"One evening after walking about half "Being forced to give up coffee, I a mile I became dizzy and could hardly did it in a half-hearted way, drinking get back home, where I fell, exhausted, cocoa in the morning, but soon became on the bed. I knew what the trouble tired of that and longed for the real was, and thereafter insisted upon having Postum instead of the old-fashioned coffee, and I got well in short order.

"I have always thought it worth while to warn the cook, wherever I happen to be, to make the Postum properly, that is, by boiling it long enough. Please do not print my name."

This person lives in Pasadena, Cal., and the name will be given on application to the Postum Co., at Battle Creek.